

## White Eyelet, Sheers, Organdy, For Exquisite Summer Frocks

By **CHERIE NICHOLAS**



mer dances. The chic cardigan line of the jacket and cap sleeves are bound with pinwale pique. Vary the jacket with a black skirt to show its wartime versatility as a double-duty dress.

The lovely bolero dress of sheer eyelet cotton, centered in the picture, passes all tests for smart summer wear. Doff the jacket and you have a bareback dress for summer dances. Ruffles of pique soften the neckline and add a modish touch to the slim skirt, achieving a chic side effect. The ribbon belt is pale blue grosgrain.

**THERE'S** a tremendous vogue on for all-white this summer. You'll find in the current collections a veritable snowdrift of white dresses made of beautiful materials, ranging from exquisite filmy sheers, organdy, lawn, dainty voile, swiss and the beloved eyelets to classic piques, linsens and various other of the firm-weave whites.

Stroll around to the accessory displays and you will become increasingly conscious that designers are playing up white magic for all it is worth. Your eye will glimpse a vast showing of white jewelry with emphasis on white earrings. You will find an intriguing showing of white handbags many of which are of the new white washable plastic.

The new white footwear plays up shoe artistry in such thrilling design, glamorous white shoes become a necessary luxury this summer. The same may be said of white millinery, the supremacy of the white hat in the summer mode is style news of utmost importance. The newest gesture in white headwear is the hat made of phantom-like filmy white sheers or white horse hair. Then too white flower hats and trims are beguilingly lovely this summer, and you can get the smartest sailors ever in various type white straws. White gloves add their dainty touch to the picture.

In the illustration we are showing a trio of lovely gowns that bring a message of the outstanding importance of white eyeleted de luxe cottons for this summer. You will find the gown to the right made of white eyelet pique will prove a beautiful buy for party wear and for gay sum-

## FBI's Identification Division Can Name Anyone Of 97 Million People Through Fingerprint Cards

### Huge Files Now Hold Records of Majority Of American Citizens

Picture a vast room, longer and wider than a football field, with a vaulted ceiling 75 feet high, filled with long rows of steel filing cabinets.

In this great hall 2,500 girls work at calculating machines, typewriters and filing cases. Then visualize 96,588,265 separate fingerprint cards (the total as this is written) in these files, and you have some idea of the size of the fingerprint, or identification division of the federal bureau of investigation in Washington.

But that isn't all. In addition a half dozen other large rooms are filled with hundreds of other girls engaged in classifying incoming fingerprint cards before they are forwarded to the main fingerprint files. It is a complex, tedious job of huge proportions, but so proficient has the FBI become in this identification division, so expert has become the classification system, that when the sheriff of New Madrid county, Missouri, or the chief of police of Norman, Okla., or the town marshal at Bluffton, Ind., telephones for identification of a given person, or sends in fingerprints, these officials have an answer within a few minutes. For, although there are almost 100 million separate cards, representing 100 million persons, on file, classification has been reduced to such a science that it is never necessary to remove more than 100 cards for comparison to make positive identification.

Building up this tremendous reservoir of identification cards has become a hobby, almost a fetish, of the nation's boss G-Man, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI. He foresaw years ago the advantage of the fingerprint system in both criminal identification, and in civilian non-criminal investigations, both in peace and wartime. The system has had a tremendous growth during these five war years.

**Bureau Expanded by War Need.** For instance, on July 1, 1941, the bureau had approximately 21,700,000 fingerprint records on file. But since the war, fingerprint records have been coming into the bureau at the rate of about 22,000 daily. Impetus has been given through the selective service system, and the civil service commission, which requires fingerprinting of all employees. War workers are all fingerprinted, too, and copies are sent to the bureau, so that during these war years about 77 million prints have been added.

The job of classifying, filing and sorting these millions of separate cards has been a tremendous one. First it was necessary to recruit girls from all over the nation. These girls had to be above the average, with high school or college educations. They took the regular FBI oath. Their habits and lives were thoroughly investigated and even their place of residence in Washington picked from a list supplied and approved by the FBI.

But to get this bureau started . . . to overcome the popular prejudice against being fingerprinted, to sell police officials on the advantages of the fingerprint system in the early days, took months and months of educational work by FBI agents traveling throughout the country.

**Enlisted Help of Local Police.** It took painstaking effort on the part of the bureau to build up good will among police officials and public officials everywhere. In those early days every agent had orders when passing through a town to pay his respects to the police officials and to pass along a "message" from J. Edgar Hoover concerning his willingness to help in any local investigation. The crux of the message was "don't forget to take fingerprints and send them in."

The identification division is now housed, for the duration, in the brand-new white stone District of Columbia national guard armory. It occupies the whole building, and has constructed new temporary additions to house the cafeteria, lounges and locker rooms. Where it will go after the war is a question.

Criminal identification is indispensable in combating crime and of course is a most potent factor in apprehension of the fugitive. From the earliest annals of history, personal identification of some character has been in vogue. Members of one savage tribe were distinguished from others through distinctive attire, bodily decorations, or characteristic scars from self-inflicted cuts or burns. It was not until the ad-



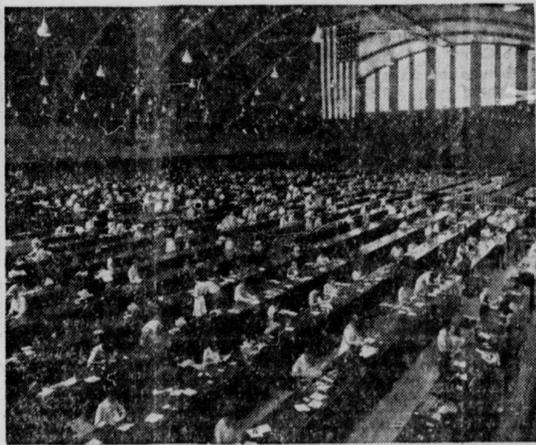
This is a portion of the Personal Identification Form, showing the fingers of the left hand. The print of each finger is also recorded separately on the card, which also contains all necessary written data.

vent of photography, however, that law enforcement agencies initiated modern methods and built up "rogues" galleries. The famous Bertillon method, a system of measurements of certain bony parts of the anatomy in addition to the frontal and profile photographs, was an effective but not a positive means of identification since it was early realized that one operative would take these measurements "loose" and another would take them "close" resulting in different classifications. This system, nevertheless, was the best possible until the fingerprinting method was developed in the early 1900s. The pioneer work was done by Sir Francis Galton, a noted British scientist, who discovered that no two individuals in the world have identical fingerprints, and that the pattern remains unchanged throughout life. In 1892 he assembled the first collection of fingerprints in the world.

In 1896 the International Association of Chiefs of Police, which includes the heads of police departments of most of the principal cities of this country and Canada, established a special bureau at Chicago. This was later removed to Washington and became known as the National Bureau of Criminal Identification. Its purpose was the compiling of Bertillon records. As use of the Bertillon system was discontinued the national bureau gradually began acquiring a collection of fingerprint records.

**FBI Took Over in 1924.** In 1924 this identification division was placed under the jurisdiction of the FBI and received consolidated in Washington the records of both the National Bureau of Criminal Identification and the records of the Leavenworth prison. More than 11,000 law enforcement agencies today are submitting prints to the bureau and more than 600 fugitives are identified by the bureau each month. The bureau has now on file more than 1,200,000 prints of persons applying for government positions under the Civil Service commission. Comparison with criminal records show that 7.7 per cent of these have had a previous criminal history, or about 1 out of 20 applicants. Through the vigilance of the FBI these people are barred from obtaining positions of trust within the government.

Here's an example of how these requests of identification work. In 1939 the Works Projects administration in New York City submitted prints of a woman applying for a job as housekeeper. Search revealed that she was arrested in June, 1933, on a first degree murder charge and a fingerprint card sent from Sing Sing indicated that the woman was incarcerated at Ossining, N. Y., awaiting execution for murder. It is interesting to note that after being sentenced to execution in 1933, this woman was somehow free six years later.



The main file room is now located in the great drill hall of the national guard armory. The identification division of the FBI now occupies the entire armory. This is a temporary arrangement. After the war a special building probably will be erected.

On September 14, 1944, 29 persons were killed in a train wreck at Terre Haute, Ind. Twenty or more were army air corps men returned from overseas. Difficulty was experienced in identifying the bodies, but fingerprints were sent to the FBI. Experts carefully checked the incoming fingerprints and identified eight of them under names sent in from Indiana. Two other prints, however, were not identical with those of military personnel whose names were given, but were identified as two other soldiers whose names had not been furnished.

So not all identifications are criminal identifications. Missing persons have been found, amnesia victims identified, traffic accident victims identified . . . for instance—

Fingerprints of an amnesia victim from Fresno county general hospital in California were received. The victim had been asked to write on her fingerprint card any names which came to her mind. She listed seven names and addresses in Gary, Ind., Seattle, Wash., and Charleston, W. Va. As soon as the prints were received by FBI they were found to be identical with a set of prints received from Portland, Ore., from a company doing war work. In making the application the woman, of course, had given her correct name and this information was furnished the police in Fresno. The woman had no criminal record in the FBI files.

Importance of fingerprint identification of non-criminals is pointed out when the department shows that in the past year alone 9,000 bodies were taken to morgues and nearly 2,000 doomed to burial in potter's fields because of inability of authorities to identify them. During the same year more than 200,000 persons disappeared in this country and were sought by relatives and friends. Fingerprinting has solved thousands of these tragedies and returned many lost folks to their loved ones.

**Records Benefit Everyone.** The department in this connection points out the advantage of voluntary, widespread fingerprinting. As a permanent seal of personal identity these fingerprint records offer indubitable benefits to those who take advantage of the service.

According to Mr. Hoover, it appears to him as ridiculous that if a victim of amnesia or of a disaster has a prior criminal record, his family will be immediately notified, while if he has lived within the law, his family, ignorant of his trouble, can render no aid. This is an ever-recurring paradox because fingerprinting of the criminal is the rule, while fingerprinting of the law-abiding citizen is still the exception.

All civil personal identification prints are kept in files separate and apart from the criminal records and are there available in case the individual meets with any mishap which makes it necessary to determine his identity.

One interesting sidelight on the criminal identification side is the maintenance in conjunction with its regular alias name file, an additional file of nicknames. This nickname file now includes approximately 285,000 cards and is of value in establishing the identity of criminals who are known only by aliases and nicknames.

It sometimes occurs that the only clue to a particular crime is a nickname used unconsciously during the crime. Many of these names are descriptive and amusing such as Ash Pan Slim, Dill Pickle, Cream Puffs, Ant Eater, Bughouse Bill, etc. A number of cases have been solved by coordinating these names with fingerprints.

### Individuality and Uniqueness of Fingerprints Was First Established in 1830 by British Scientists

The first known scientific observation particularly relating to fingerprints was made in 1830 by Marcello Malpighi, professor of anatomy at the University of Bologna, Italy, who alluded to the ridges which "describe divers figures" on the finger tips. During the subsequent years others pointed to the "ridges" on the finger tips, but it remained for Dr. Henry Faulds, an Englishman connected with the Tsukiji hospital

this country was established by Sir E. R. Henry, commissioner of police at London's Scotland Yard office in 1901. First practical introduction in police work was in Sing Sing prison in New York state in 1903. Then on September 24, 1904, R. W. McClaughry, warden of the U. S. penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., was granted authority to fingerprint prisoners, and five days later the St. Louis police department inaugurated the system under supervision of a British officer from Scotland Yard.

## SEWING CIRCLE PATTERNS

### Junior Date Frocks for Summer Smartly Tailored Button-Front



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**8797**  
14-44

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**ASK ME ANOTHER?**  
A General Quiz

- The Questions**
- Based on standard time, when it's 12 noon in Chicago, in Tokyo it's what time?
  - What is meant by a woman's coterie?
  - What country ranks next to the United States in population in the western hemisphere?
  - With what type of cases does the Appellate court deal?
  - From what source is saccharin derived?
  - What was the White House first known as?
  - How many islands are there in the Philippines?
  - From what does the word camera come?

- The Answers**
- Three a. m. the next day.
  - Her set, or circle of friends.
  - Brazil.
  - With appeals.
  - Coal tar.
  - The President's Palace.
  - About 7,000.
  - From the Italian word camera which means chamber.

### Romania Expropriates and Gives Lands to Peasants

One of the most drastic reforms of modern times took place recently in Romania when the government expropriated, without compensation, all lands owned by Germans and by Romanian war criminals and collaborators, as well as all land in excess of 125 acres in large estates, says Collier's. Among the properties expropriated are those belonging to churches, hospitals and King Michael. The land is now being divided into farms of 12½ acres and given gratis to landless peasants.

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### Narrow Silhouette



An interesting thing about this season's print frocks is that they are styled in such versatile ways introducing new silhouettes that give zest to the mode. A glowing instance of the trend to launch "something new" and strikingly distinctive in styling technique for the summer print is seen in the attractive model pictured. In this gown selected from a collection of mid-summer styles by Chicago Fashion Industries the emphasis is on a narrow silhouette skirt contrasted by a decided tunic flare about the hips. This lovely-lady print frock will be outstanding wherever it goes.

### There's News in Hat That's Merely a Brim

Designed especially for summer comfort are the new half-hats made of starched pique. The unique part of it is the hat isn't all there. The crown is missing, and for a good reason. You have all the appearance of wearing a hat, without the discomfort of too much hat on a torrid summer day. These little headpieces are one of the big success fashions of the season because of their practicality as well as their flattering ways. Some are so designed they can be laid out flat for ironing. They certainly keep pace with "the style" being designed in clothes, off-face types, Dutch bonnet effects, and other becoming versions. One of the smartest half-hats has no brim at all in front, but at the back there is a down-over-the-hair flange flaring from the fitted headband that shows the influence of the favorite fisherman type.

### New Frocks Featuring Braidwork, Embroidery

Braidwork and embroidery is being artfully featured on thin spun rayon dresses also summer jacket suits. The modes are in lovely pastels or even more to be admired—subtle off-whites. Enormous patch pockets, all-over braided in exact tone of the dress, are seen on many a stunning frock. Sometimes the bow tie at the throat also is correspondingly braided. Too lovely for words are frocks of fine chambray, the jackets or bodice tops of which are all-over braided in white.

### Broomstick Skirts

One of the biggest fads of the season in the campus group is the broomstick skirt. Girls with an eye to fashion and thrift are making their own this summer. The skirts are usually made of pastel chintz, but any light-weight curtain material will do. Another trick is to seam two large print squares together, gathering the top into a belt.